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NO. 3.

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

The Portuguese navy seizes 36 inter-
nated German ships.

Ex-Senator Root, of New York, is
expected to announce his support to
Roosevelt for the presidency.

Seattle lumbermen purchase big
Canadian sawmill that has been idle
for 18 months and will run it to full
capacity.

A crazy Montenegrin runs amuck in
Seattle and stabs six persons before he
is overpowered. One of his victims is
seriously wounded.

A Portland school girl, aged 14, was
knocked down and killed by a large
auto truck, as she was on her way to
rehearsal of a school play.

Admiral Winslow, testifying before
the naval committee, states that one
big battleship could rout the whole Pa-
cific fleet, of which he is commander.

Two robbers hold up and rob a
Northern Pacific train near Seattle and
escape with much booty. The safe was
dynamited and the passengers in-
timidated by pistol shots.

Six ministers of White Plains, N.
Y., drew sealed lots from a hat which
will instruct them at which church
they are to preach and upon what sub-
ject. The envelopes are not to be
opened until Sunday morning.

During a friendly sparring bout be-
tween William Hildebrandt and Au-
gust Naisel, both 14 years of age, at
the Thirteenth District school, Cin-
cinnati, Hildebrandt was struck on the
jaw. He died a few minutes later.

John F. Gillies, deposed claim agent
of the Washington State Industrial In-
surance commission, was found guilty
of grand larceny in connection with
the looting of the industrial insurance
fund of several thousand dollars by
means of false accident claims.

In response to agitation by the news-
papers urging England's ministers to
set the country an example of econ-
omy, preferably by accepting reduc-
tion in their salaries, it is announced
the ministers have agreed for the fu-
ture to accept one-quarter of their sal-
aries in the form of five per cent ex-
chequer bonds.

When the big British steamer Tal-
thylbus, of the Blue Funnel line,
docked at the Smith Cove terminal in
Seattle, every approach to the wharf
was closely guarded by policemen and
special watchmen employed as the re-
sult of an anonymous threat that the
liner's \$5,500,000 cargo had been
marked for destruction by alleged Ger-
man spies.

President Wilson, at the end of two
days of agitation in congress for action
warning Americans off armed mer-
chantmen, wrote a letter to Senator
Stone, chairman of the Senate foreign
relations committee, saying that he
could not consent to the abridgement
of the rights of American citizens in
any respect. "The honor and self-
respect of the Nation are involved,"
he said. "We covet peace and shall
preserve it at any cost but the loss of
honor."

Hi Gill is again nominated for
mayor of Seattle.

A Wenatchee, Wash., couple kept
their wedding a secret since October 3
last year.

The French succeeded in bringing to
earth a Zeppelin making a raid over
that country.

Another Portland Chinaman was shot
in the tong war Monday, and a Hop
Sing suspect is in jail.

Great avalanches of snow and dirt
in several districts in Germany have
killed 55 persons recently.

The house of commons votes a new
credit of 2,082,000,000 pounds sterling.

Four hundred lumbermen of the
Northwest are holding a meeting in
Portland.

Alaska's trade with the outside
world increased \$12,000,000 last year,
according to figures made public by
the department of Commerce. The
balance of trade in the territory's
favor was \$27,000,000. Exports were
valued at \$55,000,000 and imports at
\$28,000,000.

BRITISH LINER STRIKES MINE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL; 147 DIE

Dover, Eng.—The steamship Maloja,
a 12,431-ton vessel belonging to the
Peninsular & Oriental line, struck a
mine and sank within a half hour, two
miles from Dover Sunday. One hun-
dred and forty-seven persons were
drowned or killed by the accident.

The British tanker Empress of Fort
William, going to the rescue, struck
another mine and sank near by. One
man of the crew of the Empress of
Fort William was drowned.

Up to midnight the bodies of victims
landed included 18 men, 11 women and
four children, in addition to 11 Las-
cars. Among the dead is Mrs. Mc-
Leod, wife of General McLeod.

The Maloja left Tilbury Saturday
for Bombay with mails, 119 passen-
gers of all aboard, and a crew number-
ing about 200, most of them Lascars.
Other passengers were to join the ship
at Marseilles.

The steamer had just passed Admir-

George Bakhmeteff



George Bakhmeteff, Russian am-
bassador to the United States, who was
in a conference with Secretary Lan-
sing over the case of the Montenegrin
officers recently arrested for violation
of neutrality by enlisting soldiers in
the United States for service in the
Montenegrin army. Montenegrin has
no diplomatic representative in Wash-
ington, but being one of Russia's al-
lies, the Russian ambassador acts for it.

Atty pier at Dover and was opposite
Shakespeare Cliff when an explosion
shook her from end to end. She listed
immediately to port.

High seas were running and the
captain, realizing that great damage
had been done to the after part of his
vessel, tried to run her aground, but
the engine room was swamped and the
ship became unmanageable.

The plight of the vessel was ob-
served and dozens of craft went at full
speed to her rescue. It was one of
these, the Empress of Fort William,
of 2181 tons, that sank.

Boat after boat and seven rafts were
sent away, but several persons leaped
into the water and were picked up by
surrounding craft. It was at first
thought that all had been saved, but
later bodies were washed ashore and
their number was gradually added to
during the day.

Owing to the fact that Dover is un-
der strict military law, it was possi-
ble to obtain only meager details from
those rescued. The captain said that
both passengers and crew behaved
splendidly.

The passengers were for the most
part British officials in the Indian
service, the most prominent being
Judge Oldfield, of the Indian high
court. They were returning to serv-
ice in the East.

13 Oil Tankers Begun.

New York—The Standard Oil com-
pany of New Jersey has begun the
construction of 13 large tank steamers,
which will cost \$1,000,000 each, ac-
cording to announcement made Monday
by John D. Archbold, president of the
company. The other companies of the
Standard Oil group are building 36 ad-
ditional tankers, he said. "The de-
mand for oil is tremendous. We
could sell all the oil we produce if
there were enough ships to carry it."

BERLIN GIVES ORDER TO DESTROY LINERS

Armed Traders to Be Treated as Warships by Submarines.

U. S. TOLD: "TOO LATE TO POSTPONE"

Washington Is Advised That Great Britain Is Not Trusted—Many Broken Promises Cited.

Washington, D. C.—Germany has
instructed Count von Bernstorff to in-
form the United States government
that the assurances regarding the fu-
ture continuance of submarine war-
fare, given in the Lusitania and Ara-
bia cases, still are binding, but that
they apply only to merchantmen of a
peaceful character.

The Government is understood to
contend that armed merchantmen,
without regard to the nature of their
armament, have shown themselves not
to be peaceful, and therefore subject
to destruction without warning.

The instructions direct the German
ambassador particularly to tell Sec-
retary Lansing that British merchan-
tmen armed ostensibly only for de-
fense, have not assumed the character
of peaceful traders, but on the con-
trary, they carry guns for the especial
purpose of attacking German subma-
rines. To support this contention, the
Berlin foreign office has sent the am-
bassador, for presentation to the State
department, a list of at least 20 in-
cidents where it is asserted British mer-
chant ships have attacked submarines.

Confidential advices received from
Berlin say that German and Austrian
submarine commanders already have
received their new order and that from
midnight Tuesday they were author-
ized to sink without warning all armed
merchant ships of the enemies of Ger-
many.

It was said also that many of the
submarine commanders probably had
left their bases on voyages and that
even should the United States request
the postponement of the opening of
the campaign, it would be impossible
to get word to many of the subma-
rines. It was said, however, that so
far neither the United States nor any
other nation had asked for a postpone-
ment.

Count von Bernstorff and other
officials of the German embassy de-
clined to discuss the instructions from
Berlin in any way Monday.

Count von Bernstorff received his in-
structions in reply to a request from
the United States for assurances re-
garding the conduct of submarine
warfare in the future, occasioned by
the memorandum announcing the in-
tention of Germany to sink armed
ships without warning, which the ad-
ministration considered to be inconsis-
tent with the assurances previously
given.

Regardless of the form in which
the matter is presented to Secretary
Lansing, the German ambassador will
lay much stress on the assurances re-
garding the arming of merchant ships
which were given to the United States
by Great Britain in a memorandum
signed by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the
British ambassador, August 25, 1914.

Southern Oregon Couple On Way To Sunday School Shot From Ambush

Grants Pass, Ore.—Luther B. Akers,
and his wife, and their team of two
horses were all killed near Wildersville,
12 mile from here Sunday morning
about 10 o'clock by a neighbor farmer,
Marshall D. Bousman, 63 years old.
The slayer was lodged in jail here and
confessed to the shooting.

Bousman lay in ambush by the
roadside as the Akers couple were
driving to Sunday school. Without
warning he fired 7 shots from a carbine.

The shooting is the culmination of
a neighbors' quarrel over boundary
fences, hogs at large and similar mat-
ters, of several years' duration.

Although the shooting took place in
the morning, the bodies were not dis-
covered until evening, as the Akers,
an elderly couple, lived on a road that
is not much traveled.

British Lines Extended.

Ottawa, Ont.—British lines in Bel-
gium and France are being extended to
replace French soldiers who are being
rushed to the Verdun region to take
part in the fighting, "which has settled
down to a terrific slaughter," accord-
ing to advices received here from the
battle front. Approximately 20 army
divisions have been thrown into the
battle by the Germans, while the
French troops number 15 divisions,
cable messages said.

CONGRESS DELAYS OPPOSING WILSON

Action on Submarine Situation Put Off by Both Houses.

WM. J. BRYAN IS AGAINST PRESIDENT

Plain Talk Exchanged but President Wilson Still Stands Solidly for Full Rights of Americans.

Washington, D. C.—Congress settled
down Saturday to await developments
in the submarine controversy between
the United States and Germany with
an overwhelming majority of both
houses apparently definitely deter-
mined to take no action which might
embarrass the administration in the
present stage of diplomatic negotia-
tions. A few of the more ardent ad-
vocates of legislation to keep Americans
off armed ships continued their activi-
ties, and ex-Secretary Bryan's sup-
port for them was shown in the form
of a telegram, but even most of them
admitted there was no prospect of im-
mediate action.

So far as the administration is
concerned, it was said authoritatively
that while any agitation of the issue
just now was undesirable, there was
no disposition to oppose a vote on the
pending armed-ship resolutions if their
sponsors tried to force one.

It was declared that reports from
the capitol during the day showed con-
clusively that the senate and the house
would stand behind President Wilson
in his refusal to permit any abridge-
ment of the rights of American citi-
zens on the seas, as outlined in his let-
ter to Senator Stone.

The President reiterated his state-
ments in that letter to Speaker Clark,
Majority Leader Kitchin and Repre-
sentative Flood, chairman of the house
foreign affairs committee, early in the
day when they called at the White
House to tell of the situation on their
side of the capitol and hear the execu-
tive's views.

There was plain speaking both by
President Wilson and his callers. Mr.
Wilson said plainly that his efforts to
keep the country at peace were likely
to be hindered by impressions sent
abroad by congress, and the congress-
men were equally frank in giving
notice that a strong sentiment existed
at the capitol against risking the pos-
sibility of war by permitting Ameri-
cans to travel on armed belligerent
ships, whatever might be their rights
under international law.

Although wholly different reports
came from other sources during the
day, Speaker Clark declared he be-
lieved a resolution to warn citizens off
armed vessels would carry in the house
by two to one if it reached a vote.

The house delegation went back to
the capitol with word that the Presi-
dent stood unalterably by his position.
There the situation rests, and while
there probably will be many more con-
ferences and possibly some speeches,
the generally accepted opinion is that
no further serious effort to bring about
action will be made, unless develop-
ments occur to make a rupture of re-
lations with Germany imminent.

Pekin Admits Rebels Defeated Government Troops at Sze-Chuen

Pekin—Official acknowledgment of
the defeat of government troops by the
Yunnan rebels on the Sze-Chuen
border was withheld until Saturday,
when the State department issued a
mandate denouncing Tai Ao, in which
admission is made that the revolu-
tionists surprised the regular army and
defeated a small garrison.

Information received in Pekin from
non-Chinese sources shows that the
Yunnanese, who descended on the city
of Suifu and captured it, numbered
about 10,000. The government gar-
rison at Suifu numbered about 4000,
but these troops left for the north sev-
eral days before the arrival of the
Yunnanese and consequently there was
no resistance to the entrance of the
latter. The fleeing government forces
are reported to have started north for
Tze-Chow.

Women to Urge Defense.

St. Louis—Miss Anne Morgan,
daughter of the late John Pierpont
Morgan, will be a delegate to the con-
ference of mayors on national prepared-
ness which will begin here March 3,
according to an announcement by Mrs.
Philip N. Moore, president of the Na-
tional Council of Women. Mrs. Moore
said that on March 5 a mass meeting
would be held to "clinch the sentiment
of the women of the country to pre-
pare the nation to defend itself."

AMERICAN NAVY THIRD ON LIST; EQUAL TO ANY BY YEAR 1925

Washington, D. C.—The object of
the building policy formulated in 1913
by the Navy General Board, it was dis-
closed Wednesday before the house na-
val committee, was to keep the United
States ahead of Germany in the race
for naval supremacy. The statement
was made by Rear Admiral Charles J.
Badger, a member of the general
board, who explained that the policy
had contemplated a fleet of 48 first-line
battleships by 1919 to accomplish its
purpose.

The statement did not go into the
record of the hearing and Admiral
Badger did not amplify it to show why
the board had thought such a course
necessary.

The admiral was replying to a sug-
gestion that the object of the old pol-
icy, abandoned this year by the board
for the first time, was to keep the
American navy in second place. While

General Ivanoff



General Ivanoff is in command of
the southern group of Russian armies
and, together with General Brusiloff,
is given the credit for the severe de-
feats inflicted on the Austrians since
the Teutonic invasion of Russia was
checked.

that was the effect it had, he said, the
real object was to keep ahead of Ger-
many.

This year the board fixed as its pol-
icy the creation by 1925 of a fleet
equal to the most powerful afloat at
that time, he said. The committee
did not go into the board's reasons for
changing its ideas beyond drawing out
the explanation that the board believed
a fleet 10 per cent superior to any
fighting force that might be brought
against it would be necessary to in-
sure against the invasion of American
soil by an enemy.

Under questioning by Representative
Kelly, Admiral Badger said the con-
struction of three additional dread-
naughts and eight battle cruisers
would place the navy on a par with the
capital ships of the German fleet to-
day. Germany now has 22 dread-
naughts and eight battle cruisers, he
said, according to the best available
information, while the United States
has all told 19 ships of the dreadnaught
class, built or building.

To equal Great Britain's fleet within
two years, Admiral Badger said, the
United States would be obliged to have
a total force of 40 dreadnaughts, 15
battle cruisers, 25 swift scouting craft,
200 submarines and 250 destroyers.
He was not favoring such a program,
but merely answering questions by
Representative Butler. Such a fleet
could not be built in two years, he
added, though it might be constructed
in four.

Blockade Minister Created.

London—The government through
the Marquis of Lansdowne, announced
in the house of lords that it had de-
cided to turn over all matters connected
with the blockade of Germany to one
man who would rank as a full-fledged
cabinet minister. It is understood
that the new post will go to Lord Rob-
ert Cecil, who, since the formation of
the coalition government, has been un-
der secretary for foreign affairs. He
will retain this post, joining the cabi-
net as blockade minister.

Man and Wife Fight Duel.

Louisville, Ky.—Fourteen-year-old
Genevieve Hall was shot to death during
a pistol duel between her mother and
father in their home here Wednesday
night. The father, Joseph T. Hall,
42, also was killed and the mother,
Mrs. Della Hall, 37, is in a hospital in
a dying condition. She received four
bullet wounds.

The girl was struck by a stray bul-
let as she crouched under a kitchen
sink.

7 GERMAN CORPS IN VERDUN DRIVE

Army of 280,000 Engaged in Attack on 25-Mile Front.

FIRST LARGE BATTLE OF PRESENT YEAR

May Be Forerunner of More Decisive Events—Battle Only Begun— Gain Small; Loss Heavy.

Paris—The battle of Verdun contin-
ues with growing intensity. It ex-
tends over a front of 400 kilometers
(25 miles), and seven German army
corps (280,000 men), are engaged.
This announcement was made officially
by the war office.

The official statement issued earlier
in the day made reference to the en-
ergetic bombardment being conducted
in that region, but referred to the in-
fantry activity as extending over a
front of only 15 kilometers (10 miles).
There was violent fighting at other
points on the French front as well.

"The struggle," says the War office
communication, "is continued with
violence against the right bank of the
Meuse toward the southeast. East of
this point a counter attack enabled us
to retake the greater part of the forest
of Causes, situated in the salient oc-
cupied by the enemy north of Beau-
mont."

"A strong German attack on Herbe
forest was stopped by our curtain fire.
According to statements of prisoners,
whole units were completely destroyed
in the course of these actions."

"A desultory artillery duel contin-
ues in the region of Haute Charriere
and of Fromery in Torraine. In the
region of Nomeny, our artillery has
been active. An enemy reconnaissance
north of Letricourt failed to reach our
lines."

"In the Herbe forest we have eva-
cuated the village of Haumont. We
still hold the environs after a bitter
fight, in which our troops inflicted
heavy losses on the enemy."

The great battle raging along the
25-mile front from Etain to Malancourt
is being followed with intense
interest by the public. It disposes
effectively of the question whether the
Germans would make an early offen-
sive. The battle is the first on a large
scale since the offensive in the Cham-
pagne in September and is believed to
be the forerunner of stirring and pos-
sibly decisive events.

The principal fighting centers in the
rough and thickly wooded country be-
tween Etain and Damvillers. Here
some 300,000 of the German Crown
Prince's best infantry are engaged.

The battle as yet is only beginning,
but it is said already to have cost the
assailants of the French heavy casual-
ties and without any appreciable ad-
vantage.

President and Congress at Odds Over Germany's Proposed Sea Rule

Washington, D. C.—Agitation in
congress for action warning Americans
off armed ships of the European bel-
ligerents suddenly grew to such pro-
portions Thursday that Democrats of
the foreign affairs committee voted to
canvass the sentiment of the house on
several pending resolutions of that na-
ture.

Sentiment in the senate in favor of
some such action also was expressed
openly, but at the end of a day of sur-
prises, tension and agitation such as
has not been seen in congress in some
time, the word came that President
Wilson still was unalterably opposed to
any such action by congress, and that
he would only be embarrassed thereby
in the negotiations with Germany.

Suggestions were widely circulated
that the situation had reached a point
where the President soon would lay it
before congress, that Secretary Lan-
sing might in some way define the at-
titude of the government in a com-
munication to Senator Stone, and that
a time had been fixed within which
the United States would expect Germany
to signify her intention to abandon the
announced intention to sink armed
merchant ships without warning.

Cyclone Destroys Town.

Montgomery, Ala.—Meager reports
from Brewton, Ala., said a cyclone
late Wednesday practically demolished
the village of Appleton, 10 miles
away.

Medical aid was called for from
Brewton, but the extent of injuries or
fatalities had not been reported.

The storm appeared to be general in
Central Alabama, extending from east
of Brewton, south of this city, to
Clanton, 50 miles north.